



UNITED NATIONS CENTRE AGAINST APARTHEID

9/10

September/October 1990

NEWS DIGEST*

1. ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND AGENCIES

RESUMED FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
CALLS ON SOUTH AFRICA TO SPEED UP
THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
14 DECEMBER 1989 DECLARATION ON
APARTHEID AND ITS DESTRUCTIVE
CONSEQUENCES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Following a three-day (12-14 September 1990) intensive debate on the situation in South Africa, and in particular, on the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the resumed forty-fourth session of the General Assembly unanimously reaffirmed its commitment to the provisions of the 14 December 1989 United Nations Declaration on South Africa and Its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa.

While speaker after speaker acknowledged that the process of change in South Africa had finally begun, they nevertheless felt that it had not gone far enough. Speakers called on the South African Government to fully comply with all the conditions set out in the Declaration in order to create a climate conducive to negotiations. They also called for the elimination of the pillars of apartheid, such as the Population Registration Act, the Lands Act and the Group Areas Act. The debate ended with the adoption by consensus of Resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990. The resolution called upon all governments and intergovernmental organizations to maintain existing measures "aimed at encouraging the South African régime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and

* The *News Digest* is an occasional publication which presents a summary of international, regional and national action against *apartheid*. It is issued for information purposes only and is not an official record. The *News Digest* is prepared by the Centre against *Apartheid* mainly on the basis of available reports. Any additional information by organizations and individuals concerned would be appreciated. This publication may be freely reprinted. Acknowledgement, together with a copy of the publication containing the reprint, would be appreciated.

irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration." It, inter-alia, welcomed the ongoing talks between the ANC and the South African Government, called upon the South African Government "to proceed without delay to establish a climate fully conducive to negotiations," called for an immediate end to violence and urged the South African Government to take urgent action to end it; urged the international community and the Secretary-General, through relevant United Nations agencies, to provide all possible assistance to facilitate the re-establishment of previously banned political parties, the re-integration of released political prisoners as well as necessary assistance for the voluntary repatriation of the South African refugees and political exiles.

Finally, the resolution requested the Secretary-General to remain seized of developments in South Africa and to submit by 30 June 1991 to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly a report on further progress in the implementation of the Declaration.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AGAINST
APARTHEID SPORT SAYS IT WAS TOO SOON
TO RE-ADMIT SOUTH AFRICA INTO
INTERNATIONAL SPORT COMPETITIONS**

The Fourth International Conference against Apartheid Sport recently held in Stockholm, Sweden (4-6 September 1990) adopted a Declaration which, inter-alia, declared that it was not yet opportune to re-admit South Africa into international sport competitions and that existing pressures should be maintained until changes in South Africa were profound and irreversible; pledged the world's sporting community's support to the majority population of South Africa; urged the sports bodies and sportspersons in South Africa to overcome all remaining difficulties so that they may soon be able to achieve united bodies for each sporting code without trace of racial segregation or discrimination in their constitutions or practices.

The Conference was co-sponsored by the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Swedish Sports Confederation, the Swedish National Olympic Committee, the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) and the International Campaign against Apartheid in Sports.

The objective of the Conference was: to examine ways and means of how the international sports community can help in accelerating the process of change thus eliminating apartheid in sports in South Africa and; to study methods of assisting the disadvantaged section of South African sport so as to help in preparation for a post-apartheid sports structure.

The Conference was attended by 190 participants from 40 countries, including sportspersons and sports administrators, activists in the boycott of apartheid sport as well as representatives from governments and liberation movements. H.R.H. Prince Bertil of Sweden, H.E. Mr. Ingvas Carlsson, Prime Minister of Sweden, Major-General Joseph Garba, President of the 44th Session of the General Assembly and Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee were among the keynote speakers. The Conference was officially opened by H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

Mr. Sam Ramsamy, Chairman of SANROC briefed the Conference on developments in sport in South Africa in the light of his recent visit there and his meetings with sports leaders. He said the leaders were overwhelmingly supportive of

the international campaign to isolate apartheid sport. The Conference concluded, inter-alia, that it was therefore clear that the importance of maintaining every form of sanction and other pressure on South Africa could not be overemphasized.

CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID EXPRESSES HOPE THAT THIS YEAR'S OBSERVANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA WOULD BE THE LAST ONE

On 11 October 1990, the Special Committee against Apartheid held a solemn meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Political Prisoners in South Africa.

The meeting heard statements from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Gambari, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, H.E. Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, the President of the Security Council, H.E. Sir David Hannay (United Kingdom), the President of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, H.E. Mr. Guido de Marco (Malta), the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, H.E. Mr. Jan Eliasson (Sweden), the Chairman of the Intergovernmental

Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and petroleum products to South Africa, H.E. Mr. Anthony B. Nyakyi (United Republic of Tanzania) and H.E. Mr. Perezi K. Kamunanwire (Uganda) on behalf of the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Other speakers included observers of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), as well as Mr. Donald Woods, a South African journalist who was banned by the Pretoria régime for his role in the revelations of the death in detention of Mr. Steven Biko. Mr. Woods was recently allowed to return to his country.

In a statement read on his behalf, the Secretary-General said that he was convinced that a transformation of South Africa into a united, democratic and non-racial society was within the grasp of the South African people and that given political will, statesmanship and scrupulous regard for the rights of all, such a society would materialize.

The President of the Security Council said that members of the Council hoped that at the same time next year they might be able to conclude with confidence that peaceful transformation to a new

united non-racial and democratic South Africa was assured.

While noting the positive developments in South Africa since February this year, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, nevertheless, said existing sanctions against South Africa should be maintained to encourage the Pretoria régime to move with greater speed towards eradicating apartheid. He also expressed the hope that this year's meeting was the last time the international community was observing this Day.

Mr. Donald Woods, while acknowledging the noticeable changes in the political climate in the country was, also, of the view that it would be tragic to lift the pressures which had brought about these changes. He declared that the only people who could state when to lift those pressures were those who had suffered, the black South Africans themselves.

In general all the speakers took note of the changes taking place in the country, but nevertheless felt it was premature to talk about relaxing these measures.

**ANTI-APARTHEID TRAVELLING EXHIBIT
OPENS IN MADRID**

On 16 October, the anti-apartheid travelling exhibit prepared by the Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information (DPI) was inaugurated in Madrid at a function attended by guests from the political, diplomatic, cultural and academic community, as well as the media and non-governmental organizations. The exhibit whose objective is to highlight the plight of the suffering masses of South Africa was prepared in 1988 to serve as a focal point for information activities to be undertaken by the United Nations Information Centres in various cities of the world, particularly capitals of countries that maintain economic and other relations with South Africa. It has since visited several cities in Australia, Europe and Japan. Plans are underway to send the exhibit to Latin America.

The Madrid exhibit was officially inaugurated by the Mayor of Madrid, Mr. Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr. Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria), and the Assistant Secretary-General for the Centre against Apartheid, Mr. Sotirios Mousouris.

The exhibit served as a focal point of a three-day programme (16 to 18 October) called "Days against Apartheid" which took place at the Centro Culutral de la Villa and included three discussion panels composed of members of parliament from all political parties, academicians and journalists. The Programme was organized by the United Nations Information Centre in Madrid, in co-operation with the City Hall of Madrid and other Spanish institutions awarded the United Nations Peace Messenger Prize.

**ANTI-APARTHEID EXHIBIT OPENS IN
FRANKFURT**

On 22 October 1990, the revised German version of the travel exhibition on Apartheid in South Africa was opened at the Pauls Church of Frankfurt/Main. The exhibit which was shown until 4 November was organized by the United Nations Information Centre in Vienna, in co-operation with the City of Frankfurt, the Protestant Adult Education Programme of Frankfurt and Pax Christi.

The opening ceremony was addressed by the City Commissioner for Cultural Affairs of the City of Frankfurt, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Assistant Secretary-General of

the Centre against Apartheid, Mr. Sotirios Mousouris and a representative from the Protestant Adult Education Programme. The ceremony was attended by approximately 30-40 participants.

The following day on 23 October 1990, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid met with several senior officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the Special Committee's concern at the growing ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa and also whether the United Germany would wish to assume membership of the Special Committee which was occupied by the former German Democratic Republic.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID
HOLDS CONSULTATIONS WITH NON-
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)
AND ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENTS**

The Special Committee against Apartheid recently held consultations at the Palais des Nations in Geneva with representatives of 35 NGOs and anti-apartheid movements from Europe and North America. The two-day meeting (18 to 19 October 1990) was also attended by representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and two special guests from South Africa.

The objectives of the consultations were:

- To analyse the current political situation in South Africa and southern Africa in order to provide the anti-apartheid movement with a clear insight of the current realities of the region and therefore enable it to strengthen its campaign;

- To share experiences and exchange views on the range of anti-apartheid actions carried out in various countries so as to broaden the base of international solidarity;

- To review the ongoing campaigns in the light of the developments in South Africa and to explore further areas and levels of co-operation among anti-apartheid activists especially in Europe and North America;

- To examine how the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid could be strengthened in promoting the world-wide mobilization towards the elimination of apartheid and the co-ordination among NGOs and their co-operation with the Centre against Apartheid.

The consultations culminated in the adoption of a four-point programme of action, viz: exchange

of information and information activities; promotion of a climate of free political activity in South Africa; the maintenance of sanctions and other measures to ensure the continued isolation of the apartheid régime; and promotion of the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. Participants also agreed to meet again in 1991 to review the situation in South Africa and co-ordinate future activities.

**THIRD COMMITTEE APPROVES DRAFT
RESOLUTION CALLING FOR SANCTIONS
AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA UNTIL TOTAL
DISMANTLEMENT OF APARTHEID**

At the conclusion of its debate on several racism and racial discrimination issues, during which time the question of apartheid was one of the issues discussed, the Third Committee approved two draft resolutions relating to apartheid. The two draft resolutions dealt with: (i) adverse consequences to human rights of the assistance given to South Africa (document A/C.3/45/L.4) and; (ii) the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (document A/C.3/45/L.11).

Under the first draft, the Committee recommended to the General Assembly to call on Governments to:

co-operate with the Special Rapporteur charged with maintaining a list of corporations and others giving political, military, economic and other forms of assistance to South Africa by providing accurate information and giving widest possible publicity to the updated report; to appeal to Governments and organizations to maintain sanctions against the South African régime until apartheid was totally dismantled and; request the Secretary-General to contact the South African Government with a view to enabling the Special Rapporteur to undertake a special mission to that country in connection with the next update of the report.

In the second draft the Committee, recommended to the General Assembly to: appeal again for further ratification of the Convention, particularly by those States with jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and without whose co-operation such operations could not be halted; call on all States whose transnational corporations continued to do business with South Africa to take steps to terminate those dealings and call for co-operation with the Human Rights Commission in its efforts to maintain an updated list of corporations and others deemed responsible for the crimes

enumerated in the Convention, as well as those against whom legal proceedings had been undertaken.

In another draft (document A/C.3/45/L.5) which dealt with the implementation of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Committee recommended to the General Assembly to ask that highest priority be accorded to executing measures for combating apartheid and called on Governments to encourage positive change in South Africa, in particular by maintaining existing measures against that Government until there was clear evidence of profound and irreversible change.

**FOURTH COMMITTEE CONSIDERS THE
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND
TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN
AFRICA (UNETPSA)**

On 24 October 1990, the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly discussed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (Doc. A/45/553). The report noted that the Programme, which had been established by the General Assembly in December 1967 by integrating earlier programmes to assist persons from Namibia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Territories under

Portuguese administration in Africa, was administered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Committee on United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

As the last students from Zimbabwe have completed the courses for which their awards were granted, the Programme is now granting scholarships only to students from South Africa and Namibia. From 1 September 1989 to 31 August 1990 UNETPSA received contributions totalling US\$ 3,737,895 plus outstanding pledges in the amount of US\$1,103,149. During the same period, 1200 students from South Africa and Namibia received scholarships from UNETPSA.

The Committee also had before it a draft resolution relating to UNETPSA (document A/C.4/45/L.5) submitted by 55 countries. The draft resolution endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on UNETPSA; commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for their continuing efforts to promote generous contributions to it, and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa.

II. ACTION BY
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATION

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES SAYS RECENT
DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE
VERY PROMISING

In an interview with the United Nations Radio, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth countries, Chief Emeka Anyaoku said that the Commonwealth views the developments in recent months in South Africa as being very promising. Chief Anyaoku was responding to a question as to how he assessed developments in South Africa and the Commonwealth's position regarding sanctions against South Africa.

Stating that one year ago no one would have thought that Pretoria would sit down at the same discussion table with the ANC, Chief Anyaoku pointed out that since then Mr. Mandela has been unconditionally released; political parties and anti-apartheid movements have all been unbanned and there have been two serious sessions between the ANC and the Government of South Africa. He said he believed that the Commonwealth viewed these developments positively, and that the Commonwealth hoped that before too long proper negotiations will start and that the objective of

ending apartheid through a negotiated settlement will become a reality.

As far as sanctions go, Chief Anyaoku said that the purpose of sanctions was to persuade Pretoria to negotiate and now that Pretoria is beginning to negotiate, the Commonwealth will no doubt maintain the sanctions until the changes in South Africa become irreversible.

Asked whether the Commonwealth countries still maintain a coherent position on the ways and means to eliminate apartheid, Chief Anyaoku, said this was still the case, except for the divergence of views between Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth, on the question of sanctions. Despite this divergence, he said that the Commonwealth countries are in agreement on taking more positive measures towards the dismantlement of apartheid. For example, they have set up a Commonwealth expert group which among other things will study the human resources requirements of post-apartheid South Africa so that they could give the majority population of South Africa the sort of training they would need to play an effective role in the post-apartheid South African administration and management.

On the question of violence, Chief Anyouku expressed regret that this was happening, he declared that if it goes on catching the headlines and involving so many deaths and so much destruction, there was the inherent risk that at some point it would begin to divert attention from the main business, which is to negotiate the end of apartheid. While asserting that it was the primary responsibility of the South African Government to end this violence, he also expressed the hope that the black leaders would find common ground on how to deal with this problem.

III. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

ANGOLA ACCEDES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SPORTS

On 9 August 1990, Angola became one of the 50 States that have ratified, acceded to or approved the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. India and Trinidad and Tobago became party to the Convention on 13 September 1990 and 11 October 1990, respectively. Under the provisions of the Convention which was adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1985, States parties shall not permit sports contact with a country practising apartheid and shall

take appropriate action to ensure that their sports bodies, teams and individual sportsmen do not participate in sports activities in a country practising apartheid. Among other things, parties to the Convention shall prohibit entry into their countries of teams or individual sportsmen participating or who have participated in sport competition in South Africa.

In accordance with the Convention which entered into force on 3 April 1988, a Commission against Apartheid in Sports was established consisting of 15 members of high moral character and committed to the struggle against apartheid. The Commission reports annually to the General Assembly and makes recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties.

As of 11 October 1990, the following States have ratified, acceded to or approved party to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius,

Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES
COMMEND UN DECLARATION ON SOUTH
AFRICA FOR POSITIVE APPROACH**

On 3 October 1990, the Soviet Union and the United States issued a joint statement in which they outlined: their responsibility for peace and security in all its aspects; joint efforts at promoting a unitary United Nations and assuring needed financial resources; and, establishing a new sense of responsibility for peace.

With regard to promoting peace and security in all aspects, the two cited the United Nations Declaration on apartheid and the subsequent resolution adopted at the resumed session of the General Assembly as tangible examples of the United Nations movement away from "divisive rhetoric and political excesses." Stating that on these two occasions the world community underscored its resolute opposition to apartheid while agreeing, by consensus, on a positive approach based on dialogue

among all South Africans parties, the two pledged to work for equally positive results at this year's General Assembly.

**INDIA CONFERS ITS HIGHEST CIVILIAN
AWARD ON MR. NELSON MANDELA**

On 16 October, India conferred its highest civilian honour, Bharat Ratna (Jewel of India) on Mr. Nelson Mandela the Deputy President of the ANC. The award was presented by the President of India, Mr. R. Venkataraman at ceremony at the Rashtrapati Bhawan (President's House) in New Delhi.

Among the distinguished personalities at the ceremony were Vice President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Prime Minister V.P. Singh and Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Cabinet Ministers. Later in the day, a grand public reception was held in Mr. Mandela's honour where Prime Minister V.P. Singh presented Mr. Mandela with a cheque for five million U.S. dollars as "a token of the solidarity of the Government and people of India with the anti-apartheid cause in South Africa.

IV. ACTION BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS
(ICJ) ISSUES A STATEMENT ON THE
NATAL VIOLENCE

Following a two-week fact finding mission on the violence in Natal, on 7 September 1990, three members of the ICJ issued a statement stating their findings. The three were John MacDonald QC (UK), Christian Ahlund (Sweden) and Jeremy Sarkin (South Africa). Following are excerpts from their statement.

.....We are concerned by the squalor, misery and deprivation which are features of life in the black townships. After years of the most appalling violence, when more than 4,000 people have been killed and tens and thousands have been driven from their homes, people are fearful and demoralized. While apartheid and the ideology of separate development are the root causes of the trouble, violent political rivalry has now come to be the dominant factor in people's lives....

.....We are told by leading businessmen in Durban that violence poses an even greater threat to investment and the economy than sanctions Government action must send clear signals to people in

the communities that they want a police force which has the confidence, trust and respect of all South Africans.

There are six areas in which we believe the government must act:-

- The carrying of cultural weapons must be banned at all political meetings;

- The problem of the Kwazulu police must be addressed. They are perceived to be partial by the vast majority of the population.....

- The police must prevent clashes and not remain on the sidelines

- The so-called warlords must be prosecuted....

- An increase in policemen investigation will mean an increase in persecutions....

- Most important of all the Government should lift the state of emergency in Natal....

With regard to action from the ANC and Inkatha the three said that they believed that if the Government gave a clear signal there would be a response. They said that they found that the ANC people they spoke to on the ground recognized that the

violence came from both sides, that young comrades from the ANC soon got out of hand and that the ANC had a responsibility to try and to something about it. On the other hand, they said they did not find a similar awareness from the Inkatha people they spoke to of the need to discipline and control their supporters.

The three suggested that there be a four-sided meeting comprising of the ANC, Inkatha, the Government and churches, the role of the Government and the Churches being to provide some guarantees that agreement reached by the two warring factions is carried out and that the Inkatha Central Committee does not again seek to impose a moratorium on peace.

**AFRICA FUND DELIVERS 50,000 BALLOTS
TO CONGRESS FOR STRONGER US
SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA**

On September 24, while President George Bush and President F.W. de Klerk were meeting with reporters on the White House premises, the Africa Fund delivered 50,000 ballots to Congress for stronger U.S. sanctions against South Africa.

The ballots collected in 46 States by the End-Apartheid: Vote for the People Campaign, were

presented to House Majority Whip William Gray at the Capitol by a delegation lead by the Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa, Ms. Jennifer Davis. The delegation included the Mayor of Boston, Mr. Raymond Flynn; the ANC Chief representative to the United States, Ms. Lindiwe Mabuza; religious and labour leaders, and Vote Campaign activists from Baltimore, Atlanta, Detroit and San Francisco.

On 17 October 1990 the Africa Fund issued an Action Alert call to supporters and the public asking them to collect even more ballots than before so that by the time Congress reconvenes early next year enough ballots would have been collected to make it difficult for Congress and President Bush to drop the issue of apartheid.

**UNITED STATES-SOUTH AFRICA SISTER
COMMUNITY PROJECT ORGANIZES
SYMPOSIUM ON LAND RIGHTS IN SOUTH
AFRICA**

The United States South Africa Sister Community Project recently organized a symposium on land rights in South Africa. The symposium titled "Beyond Removals and Population Displacement: A Symposium on Land Rights in South Africa," was held at the University

of California at Berkeley from 22 to 23 September 1990.

The symposium focused on the ongoing forced removals of the black population in South Africa. It examined the socio-economic impact of this policy and its implications for a future land strategy of a democratic government in South Africa. The symposium also looked into the initiatives undertaken by U.S. groups concerning rural communities in South Africa, including assistance in preventing removals, possible development aid and political support to emerging civic organizations in urban townships.

The symposium was attended by several South African representatives from grassroots community organizations, prominent academics and support workers from legal service groups assisting communities under threat of removal. Other participants included anti-apartheid activists, academics and members of sister communities in the United States.

V. ACTION BY ANTI-APARTHEID ORGANISATIONS

NATIONAL OLYMPIC AND SPORTS CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA (NSC) DISCUSSES STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE ANTI-APARTHEID SPORTS MOVEMENT

The NSC recently held a Council Meeting to discuss the state of affairs in the Anti-apartheid Sports Movement and defined the road ahead for the organization. Opening the meeting which was attended by the SAN-ROC internal representative Mr. Gabu Tugwana, the President of the NSC inter-alia: reminded the delegates that it was South Africans themselves who were best placed to advise the international community on sporting developments inside the country; focussed on the glaring imbalance between establishment sport and non-racial sport and urged affiliates to adopt a two-pronged approach of simultaneously isolating apartheid sport whilst developing non-racial sport; stated that his response to questions regarding the need to "reward" South Africa because of the political developments to date, at the United Nations, was that if anybody needed to be "rewarded" it was those that have for so long been on the receiving end of apartheid.

With regard to concrete measures aimed at redressing the imbalances in South African sport,

the NSC President proposed the re-arrangement of the Sports Boycott, for example to allow coaches from abroad to come for the express purpose of equipping the disadvantaged sectors, subject to specific conditions. The Council Meeting concluded with the affirmation of the Sports Moratorium/Selective Boycott through which:

- The NSC reaffirmed its commitment to uphold the sports moratorium which is considered a tool to be used as and when required to advance the cause of non-racial sport, rather than a principle;

- Whilst acknowledging the positive changes on the political front, the NSC felt that there was no basis yet to even consider relaxing or reviewing the sports boycott...;

- The NSC rejects the Selective Boycott as an exclusive option but recognizes that it was still a tool in the tool box which could be used in future, should conditions so dictate, in spite of its potential to confuse

- The NSC agreed that in the light of the rapidly changing socio-political environment the timing for a review of the boycott can only be considered at the level when

profound and irreversible change has taken place. Irreversible change, it was agreed, could not be defined precisely, but there was agreement that the South Africans themselves will be better qualified to know when it has been attained....

NATIONAL SHELL BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN CALLS FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK OF ACTION AGAINST SHELL

In commemoration of the 42nd anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, on 10 December, the National Shell Boycott Campaign is urging supporters and the public to target Royal Dutch/Shell, a major multinational oil company that has steadfastly refused to pull out of South Africa.

To highlight the role Shell plays in the continuing human rights abuses committed by the South African Government, the National Shell Boycott Campaign is calling for a Human Rights Week of Action against Shell from 3-10 December 1990.

Supporters and the public are also asked to contact Shell to express their abhorrence of its contribution to the human rights violations committed by the South African Government and to tell Shell to leave South Africa. In the United States, Shell can be reached

at 1-800-331-3703 or (713) 241-6161;
or faxed at (713) 241-6781; or in
writing to Frank H. Richardson,
President, Shell Oil Company, One
Shell Plaza, Houston, Texas 77001.

Additional information on the
Shell Boycott or the Human Rights
Week of Action against Shell can be
obtained from the National Shell
Boycott Campaign (202) 842-7352.

SPECIAL FEATURES

ARCHBISHOP DESMOND TUTU CALLS FOR A PEACE SUMMIT

In the wake of the worst
violence ever in years in the black
townships around most major cities,
Archbishop Desmond Tutu of the Synod
of the Anglican Diocese in Cape Town
recently told his synod about his
plans to call for a summit in
November to address the violence
that has engulfed the country. The
Archbishop said he planned to invite
Mr. Nelson Mandela, Chief Gatsha
Buthelezi, the leaders of the Pan
Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)
and AZAPO as well as homeland
leaders to attend the summit of
black political leaders at
Bishopscourt (his official residence
and home in Cape Town). Following
is an extract from Archbishop Tutu's
address to his synod:

.... We have experienced a
euphoria at the speed of events but
we have also touched the nadir of
despair at the mindless violence
that has taken place in Natal and
the Transvaal. We must condemn all
violence from whatever quarter as
evil. Why have the police allowed
the AWB to parade bearing arms? Can
you imagine what would happen if the
military wings of black organizations
did the same? We demand that the
AWB be disarmed forthwith and they
must be stopped from uttering such
insulting, racist slurs and
poisoning the minds of the little
children with horrible jingoistic
slogans. The police must use the
law that forbids inciting racial
animosity and do so, urgently if
they do not want to see the whole
thing disintegrating into bloody
chaos.

Why, oh why, has it been
misleadingly called black-on-black
violence? Why don't the media
describe the viscious blood-letting
for instance in Northern Ireland as
white-on-white violence? Or that in
Eastern Europe? It is also
emphatically not tribal for in Natal
those involved are nearly all
Zulus - it is not Zulu versus Xhosa
for those who live in our black
townships are people of tribes who
have continued to live together
reasonably harmoniously even at the
height of the carnage. In the

Transvaal we have been reaping the whirlwind of many decades of migratory labour when married men, self-respecting husbands of wives and hard-working fathers of children have been cooped up in utterly disgraceful conditions in single sex hostels, alienating them from the township dwellers amongst whom the hostels have been built. The conditions must be condemned out of hand as totally dehumanising and we must quickly end the hostel system and turn these horrendous compounds into family-type accommodation so that the worker can bring his family with him.

The violence is also due to the socio-economic inequity of apartheid and its equally evil forerunner in the way our country has been run. The violence is also due to rivalry between political groups and ideologies. We urge their leaders and adherents to show the tolerance of maturity. They should have enough confidence in the rightness of their political view not to need violence and intimidation to get new recruits. We condemn political violence as the horrible delinquency it is and especially we cry out against necklacing, that gruesome way of killing. My father used to say: "improve your argument-don't raise your voice." Only those who know their position is untenable and

unpersuasive use violence to get their way and that way lies totalitarianism and despotic rule.

The political leaders of blacks need to meet urgently to plan a joint strategy on negotiations, to adopt a code of conduct in political dealings, and to decide on how to handle the factional violence and to promote unity and peace. Our church has a special responsibility to call these leaders together: our commitment to the liberation of our people has been uncompromising but we also have made it clear that we have no party political alignments. In consequence, I propose to call a meeting of all black political leaders at Bishopscourt soon. My invitation will be to all leaders of substantial black political movements. The aim would be for a black political summit, the importance of which would be undisputed, so that our people would judge leaders who refused to attend as enemies of unity, peace and liberation.....

Archbishop Tutu indicated that he wanted this summit held in November.

**AMBASSADOR JEREMY B. SHEARAR,
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH
AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS TALKS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS RADIO ABOUT
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN HIS COUNTRY**

Following are some of the
issues discussed:-

Asked about his impressions of
the reaction of the international
community to the recent changes
taking place in South Africa since
the December 1989 Declaration on
Apartheid and its Destructive
Consequences in Southern Africa,
Ambassador Shearar said that he
thought that those governments who
had examined the situation more
closely had found that a degree of
good had been done. In fact, he
expressed surprise at some of the
statements made during the General
debate as they were more positive
than he had expected.

With regard to those
statements which were "still in
suspension, wanting to examine the
situation" further, he said he
understood their positions, since
after all two of the major remaining
elements of apartheid legislation,
the Lands Act and the Group Areas
Act still remained to go. And
without their abolition those
countries who are watching the
situation will continue exerting
pressure on South Africa until these

Acts are abolished, which was
perfectly understandable.

Nevertheless he said he was
pleased that there had been a
recognition of the reform movement
and the recognition of the roles
played by both the State President
in the initiatives he has taken and
to a large extent also of the role
played by the Deputy President of
the African National Congress since
his release from prison. He
expressed the hope that the
recognition of the roles to be
played by some of the other leaders
will become more manifest as time
goes on. However, he thought that
it won't be until end of this year
and beginning of next year when
negotiations really start that this
will become more obvious to the
international community.

As to when the Lands and Group
Areas Acts would be abolished,
Ambassador Shearar while stressing
that negotiations for a new
constitution were not necessarily
contingent on the abolition of these
two Acts, nevertheless said the two
Acts would be abolished early in the
next session of parliament which
normally sits from beginning of
February to June each year. In his
view early in the next session
means, give-or-take-sometime in
March next year. With regard to the
other Act, the Population

Registration Act, he said that he understood that at the moment it would remain on the books until the adoption of the new constitution.

Asked about arguments that there were some forces influencing the violence, Ambassador responded that it was undoubtedly true. He said he had heard the argument that there were white elements that were helping ferment the violence, which he thought was the case. He added that the government itself had said not every policeman was an angel and that they were trying to root them out and find out who they were. He also pointed out that on the other side of the spectrum there were those "really militant maverick type" who would be prepared to make use of an intrinsically violent situation that they have come across and extended. At the same time, there are those on the militant left who say, "This is not a question of negotiation for a future South Africa, this is a straight forward transfer of power to us, and we are not prepared to deal with any question of negotiation." To them violence may also be a means of attempting to disrupt the negotiations. He expressed the hope that the violence was a temporary setback that would not be allowed to derail the on-going negotiation process.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW ZEALAND

In September HART, a new Zealand anti-apartheid organization successfully appealed to the New Zealand Government to deny a visa to the South African parliamentarian and apartheid sports administrator Abe Williams. Mr. Williams is a Minister in the "Coloured" apartheid parliament and was assistant coach of the 1981 Springbok rugby team which toured New Zealand. He was invited to the country by the Northlands Sports Foundation to take part in a panel discussion on politics in Sports in Whangarei. The panel discussion took place on 29 September.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)

On September 8, the OAU Ad Hoc committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa met in Kampala and issued a communique noting that "certain measures in the right direction had been taken by the apartheid régime," but that the structures of apartheid remained intact. It condemned the destructive wave of violence and called upon the international community to exert pressure on South Africa to take appropriate measures to end it.

**DELETIONS FROM THE REGISTER OF
SPORTS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA**

The Special Committee against Apartheid has decided to delete the following names of sportsmen from the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa. The sportsmen concerned have pledged not to compete in any sports events in South Africa as long as the system of apartheid prevails.

David Trick,
rugby player United Kingdom

Micheal Wortis,
rugby player United Kingdom

John Reigger,
golf player United States

Tom Sutter,
golf player United States

Stan Pilecki,
rugby player Australia

Jorge Lozano Marquez,
tennis player Mexico

Tony Brett Kelly,
squash player New Zealand

Steve Brain,
rugby player United Kingdom

Les Cusworth,
rugby player United Kingdom

Andy Irvine,
rugby player United Kingdom

John Palmer,
rugby player United Kingdom

Allan Phillips,
rugby player United Kingdom

Courtesy of News Digest, prepared by the
Centre against Apartheid